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OCT 8 1907

Volume VII, Number 6

October, 1907

THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM
JOURNAL

Published monthly from October to May inclusive by
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
NEW YORK CITY

American Museum of Natural History
Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, New York City

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THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY was established in 1869 to promote the Natural Sciences and to diffuse a general knowledge of them among the people, and it is in cordial coöperation with all similar institutions throughout the world. The Museum authorities are dependent upon private subscriptions and the dues from members for procuring needed additions to the collections and for carrying on explorations in America and other parts of the world.

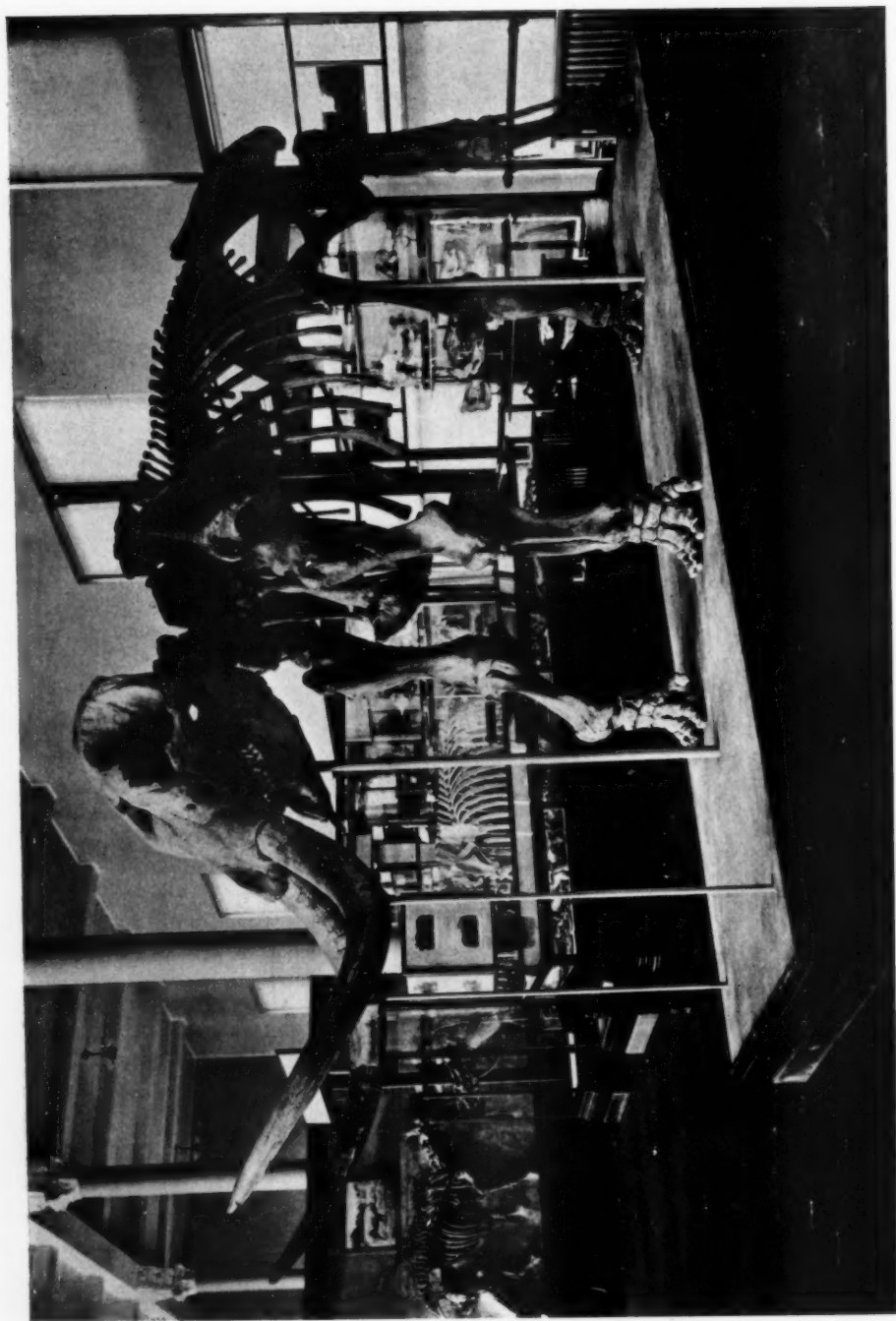
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All money received from membership fees is used for increasing the collections and for developing the educational work of the Museum.

The Museum is open free to the public on every day in the year.





THE WARREN MASTODON. GIFT OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ESQ.
The skeleton of a single individual 14 ft. 11 in. long, 9 ft. 2 in. high

The American Museum Journal

VOL. VII

OCTOBER, 1907

No. 6

THE WARREN MASTODON.



On page 90 we present an illustration showing the Warren Mastodon, *Mastodon Americanus*, as installed in the Hall of Vertebrate Palæontology. This famous skeleton, the most complete which has been found, was discovered during the unusually dry summer of 1845 on the farm of Mr. N. Brewster in a small valley near Newburgh, N. Y.

The bones were in an almost perfect state of preservation, and from the fact that they were buried in a layer of shell-marl, they were not black, like most mastodon bones, but brown, like those of a recent skeleton which has been much handled.

The bones were exhibited for three or four months during the same year in the city of New York and in several New England towns and were then purchased by John Collins Warren, M. D., who was a distinguished professor of anatomy in Harvard University from 1815 to 1847. In 1846 the skeleton was mounted, under Professor Warren's direction, by N. B. Shurtleff, in Boston, and exhibited to Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Jeffries Wyman, Professor Louis Agassiz and thousands of visitors. In January, 1849, it was remounted and placed with other collections in the fire-proof building on Chestnut Street, Boston, subsequently known as the Warren Museum, which was erected expressly for it. Here it remained till 1906, when it was acquired with the remainder of the Warren collection of fossils and presented to the American Museum by J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., as was noted in the JOURNAL for April, 1906.

A year has been devoted to the work of renewing and remounting. The skeleton was taken apart and the dark varnish with which the bones had been covered was removed by the use of alcohol. Thus the original color of the time of discovery has been regained. The tusks were erroneously reported to Professor Warren as being more than 11 feet in length, and were so described and restored by him; but the original length has been exactly determined by skillfully piecing the fragments together as 8 feet 6 inches. Twenty-three inches of each tusk is inserted

in the sockets, the projecting part measuring 6 feet 7 inches. The skeleton is so nearly complete that almost no restoration or replacement has proved necessary.

The following careful measurements will be of interest:

	Feet.	Meters.
Length, base of tusks to drop of tail . . .	14 ft. 11 in.	4.55
Height to top of spines of back at the shoulders	9 ft. 2 in.	2.80
Tusks: Length of right tusk, on outside curve	8 ft. 6 in.	2.59
Length of tusk exposed . . .	6 ft. 8 in.	2.03
Thigh bones: Length of right . . .	3 ft. 5 in.	1.05
Length of left . . .	3 ft. 6½ in.	1.03
Pelvis, or innominate bones, width of . . .	6 ft.	1.83

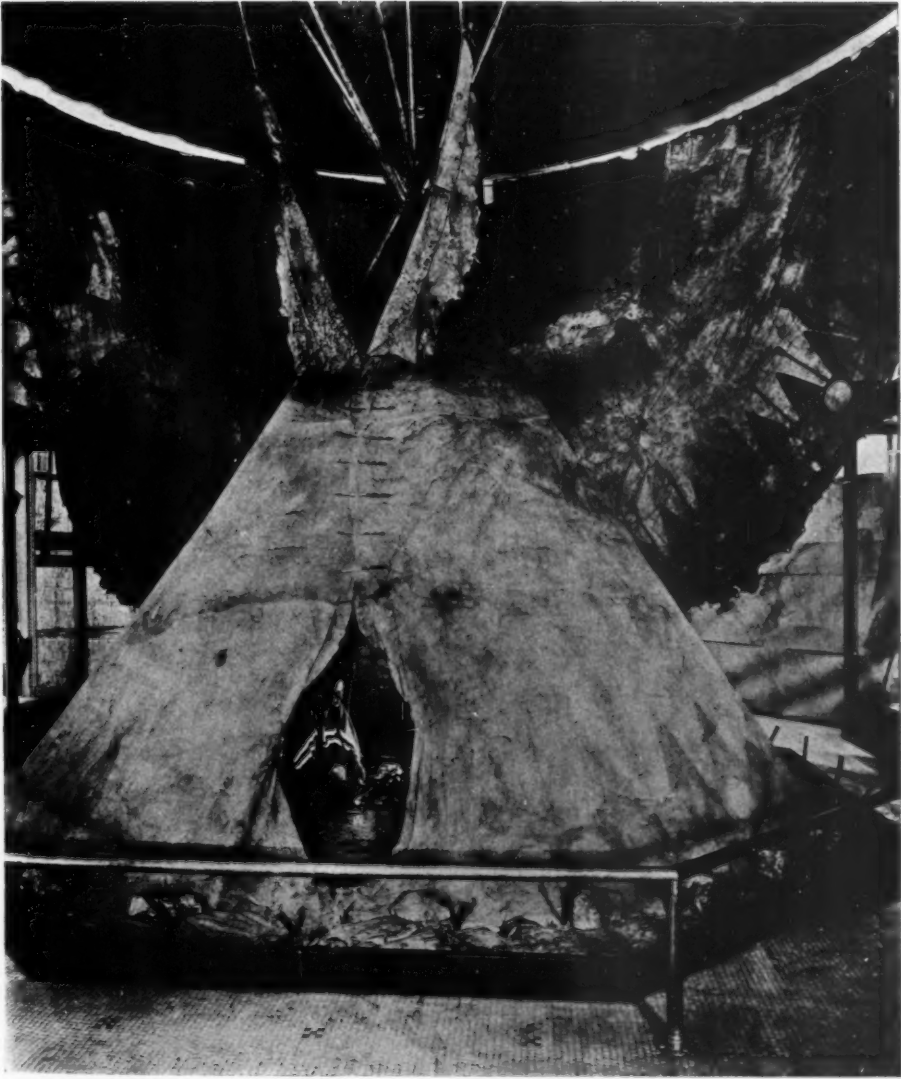
The Mastodon was the contemporary of the Mammoth in North America during Pleistocene or early and middle Quaternary time. Comparison of this specimen with the fine skeleton of the Mammoth, *Elephas columbi*, standing near shows the likenesses and the points of difference between the two animals. The Mastodon was generally longer, somewhat lower and more massive than the Mammoth. The most easily recognized difference lies in the teeth, those of the Mammoth showing low narrow transverse ridges, while those of the Mastodon show strong cusps.

A BLACKFOOT LODGE, OR TEPEE.



THE illustration on page 93 shows the lodge, or tepee, of a "medicine man" of the Otter clan of the Blackfoot Indians of Montana which has been installed in the Hall of North American Indians, No. 102 of the ground floor of the Museum. The lodge was obtained on a Museum expedition in the field season of 1903 by Dr. Clark Wissler, Curator of Ethnology, who is a regularly adopted member of the Blackfoot tribe. The decorations on the outside of the lodge represent the otter (the insignia of the family or clan), together with mountains (the triangular points) and stars (the white circles), while the black and red at the top are the signs of night and day.

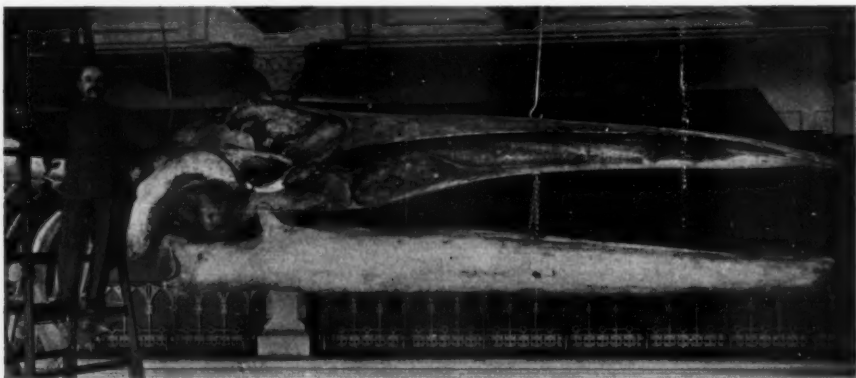
The arrangement of the interior is such as to indicate the family life of the medicine man. The woman wears a typical Blackfoot costume and is engaged in performing ordinary home duties. Behind the



A BLACKFOOT LODGE, OR TEPEE
Group in North American Indian Hall, No. 102 of the Ground Floor

household fire is the family altar, which is only a patch of ashes where offerings of incense are sprinkled at certain times upon live coals from the fire. At the left of the altar may be seen the usual tobacco board and pipe, the sign of hospitality. At the right and left are the beds, which are made of and covered with buffalo hides. At the head of each bed is the back rest, suspended to the tripods of which are the "medicine" bags containing charms for use on ceremonial occasions. Among other articles in the lodge are household utensils, a man's saddle and parflèche bags for storing pemmican.

The background of the Otter lodge is formed by another Blackfoot lodge-cover, which was obtained by Dr. George Bird Grinnell. Both lodge-covers are made from cowskin which has been tanned and prepared in the usual Blackfoot manner, as illustrated and described in the exhibits on the opposite side of the hall.



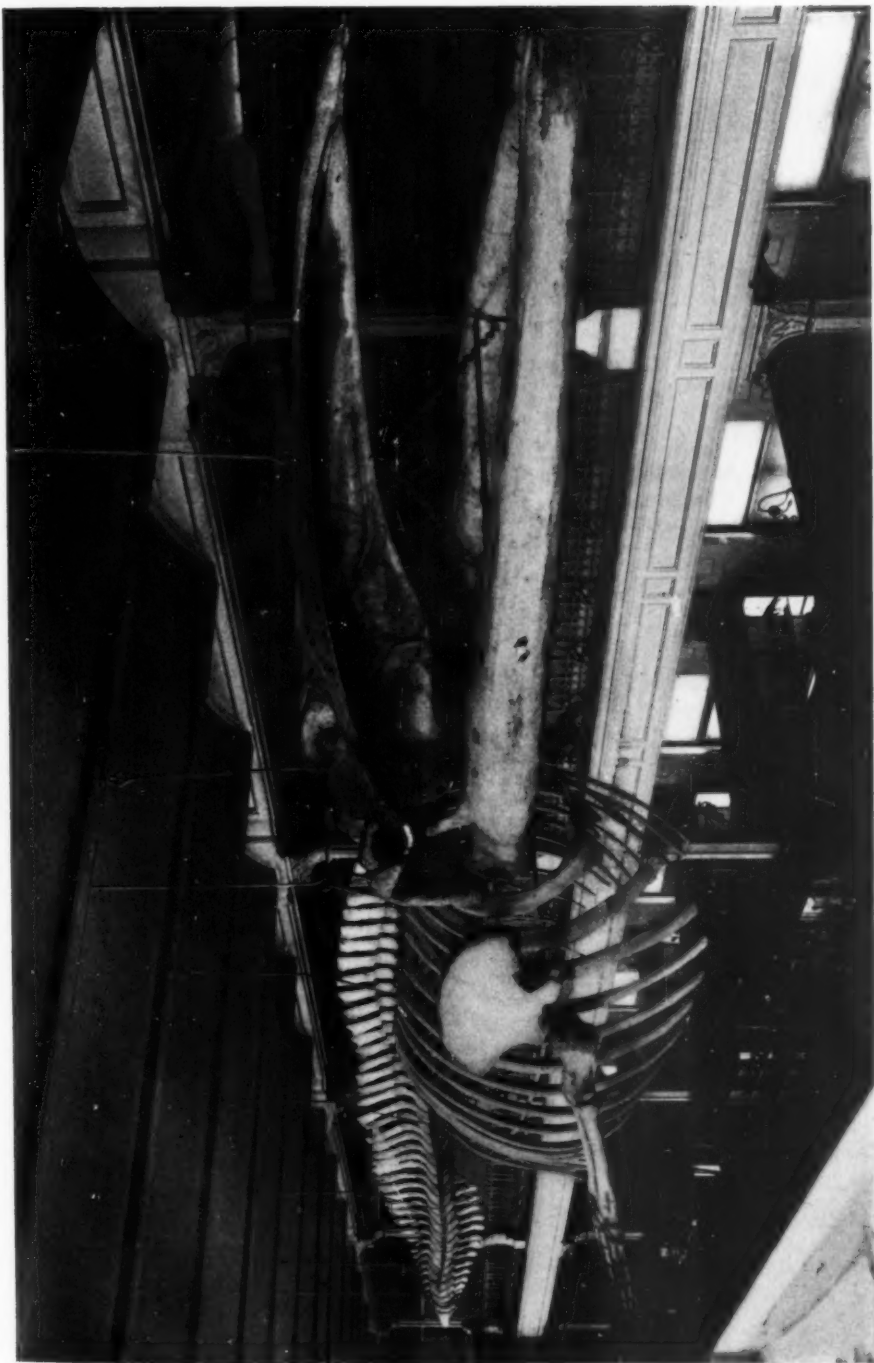
HEAD OF THE ATLANTIC FIN BACK WHALE

North Hall, No. 308 of the Third Floor

THE MUSEUM WHALES.



IMPORTANT additions have been made recently to the exhibition series of Cetaceans through means provided by George S. Bowdoin, Esq. Among these are the skeletons of three species of Whale which have been mounted in the East Mammal Hall of the gallery floor (Hall No. 306); a life-size model of the Atlantic Sulphur-bottom Whale



THE ATLANTIC FIN BACK WHALE, OR RORQUAL. GIFT OF GEORGE S. BOWDOIN, ESQ.

The skeleton is 62½ ft. long. North Hall, No. 308 of the Third Floor

installed in the same hall, and a complete skeleton of an Atlantic Fin-back Whale, or Rorqual, which has been suspended from the ceiling in the North Hall (No. 308) of the third floor.

The model of the Sulphur-bottom Whale represents an animal 76 feet long in the act of swimming. It consists of papier maché upon a wire shell which has been built over an elaborate frame of structural iron. The Sulphur-bottom is the largest of marine mammals and, in fact, of all known animals either living or extinct, sometimes attaining a length of 95 feet, with a girth of 39 feet and an estimated weight of 147 tons. This whale occurs in the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific Ocean, but it has become very rare in recent years on account of relentless hunting. It receives its name from the color of the under surface. The skeletons in the East Mammal Hall are of a *Hyperoödon* or Bottle-nose Whale which was captured twenty years or more ago in the German Ocean, a *Globicephalus* or "Caá-ing Whale," as it is called by the Scotch, which was caught near the Faroe Islands, and a *Mesoplodon*, or Beaked Whale, which was taken near New Zealand in 1893.

The Fin-back Whale was captured off Provincetown, Mass., in April, 1896, and was about 63 feet long when alive. The maximum size for females of this species, which are larger than the males, is 70 feet. The Finback is still captured in considerable numbers off the coast of North Carolina and northward to Newfoundland. The whale is hunted by means of steamships and is killed with explosive harpoons. The commercial products obtained are whalebone of short length and coarse quality and oil, while the flesh and skeleton are used in making fertilizer.

AN EXHIBITION OF MUSEUM ART AND METHODS.



URING the month of May there was held in the East Mammal Hall an exhibition of drawings, paintings and models by the artists of the scientific staff of the Museum, showing the manner of preparing groups and figures for the public cases and illustrations for its scientific publications.

Among the features of the exhibition were studies in clay by James L. Clark for the mounting of the African Lion Hannibal and the group

of Mountain Sheep and the Whales. Dr. B. E. Dahlgren showed a group of the Snapping Turtle and enlarged models of several minute forms of animal life. W. C. Orchard exhibited models of Indian heads of different tribes, colored to illustrate several styles of face painting used in ceremonies like the Ghost, Corn and Buffalo dances. The heads themselves were modeled by Caspar Mayer, who also exhibited several groups illustrating the Eskimo and the African Negro.

Charles R. Knight was well represented with sketches in water colors, oils and clay for some of the famous restorations of fossil mammals and reptiles which he has constructed under the direction of Professor Osborn. Bruce Horsfal exhibited field studies made for the backgrounds of several Habitat Groups, particularly those for the Prairie Hen, the Pelican, the Wild Turkey, the Anhinga and the birds of the desert. Albert E. Butler and Miss French contributed models in wax of flowers, fruit and foliage of North American trees from the series in course of preparation for the Jesup Collection of Woods and a charming little group showing the South American Flying Lizard in its home surroundings of orchids, butterflies and moths. Ignaz Matusch showed some enlarged water color drawings and wax models of the brightly colored, peculiar and little known insects called Leafhoppers.

The exhibition also included water color landscapes and minutely accurate water color reproductions of moths and butterflies by Mrs. E. L. Beutenmüller, careful pen drawings of ants by Miss M. E. Howe, pen and wash drawings of vertebrate fossils by Mrs. L. M. Sterling, Erwin S. Christman and B. Yoshihara and pen drawings of Indian relics by W. Baake.

NEW FEATURES OF THE EXHIBITION HALLS.



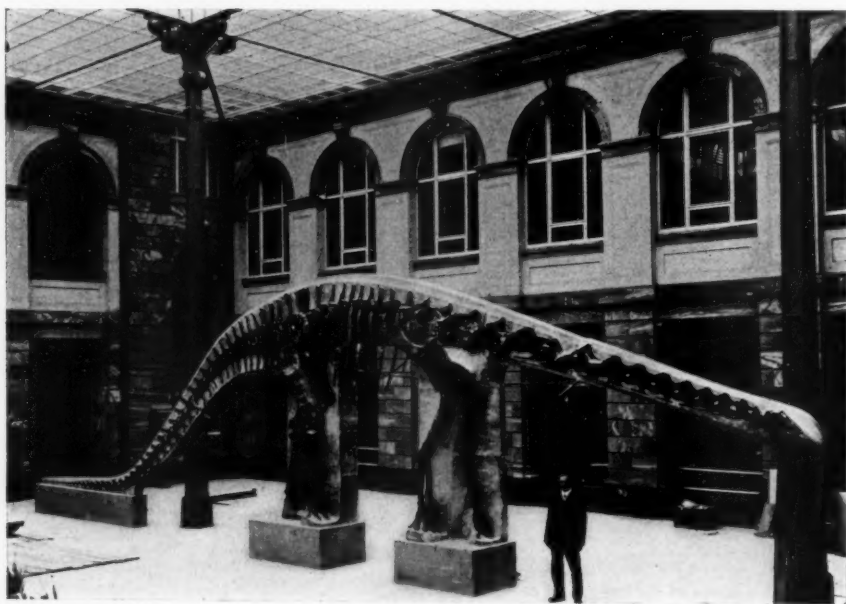
AMONG the recently installed features of the exhibition halls the following may be mentioned: Department of Vertebrate Palæontology,— Allosaurus group, Trachodon skeletons, Warren Mastodon skeleton, skeleton of Ichthyosaurus preserving impression and outline of body, additions to Horse Alcove, alcove labels; Department of Geology,— polished blocks of orbicular diorite and other rocks; Department of Mammalogy,— model of Sulphur-bottom Whale, skeletons of Atlantic Finback and other whales; Department of Ornithology,

—the Wild Turkey group, the group of Feeding Birds; Department of Ethnology,— Blackfoot lodge, Maori heads, Japanese reception room; Department of Invertebrate Zoölogy,— enlarged models (75 diameters) of the Malaria Mosquito, model of the North Atlantic Squid, alcove labels on glass.

A DIPLODOCUS FOR THE FRANKFURT MUSEUM.



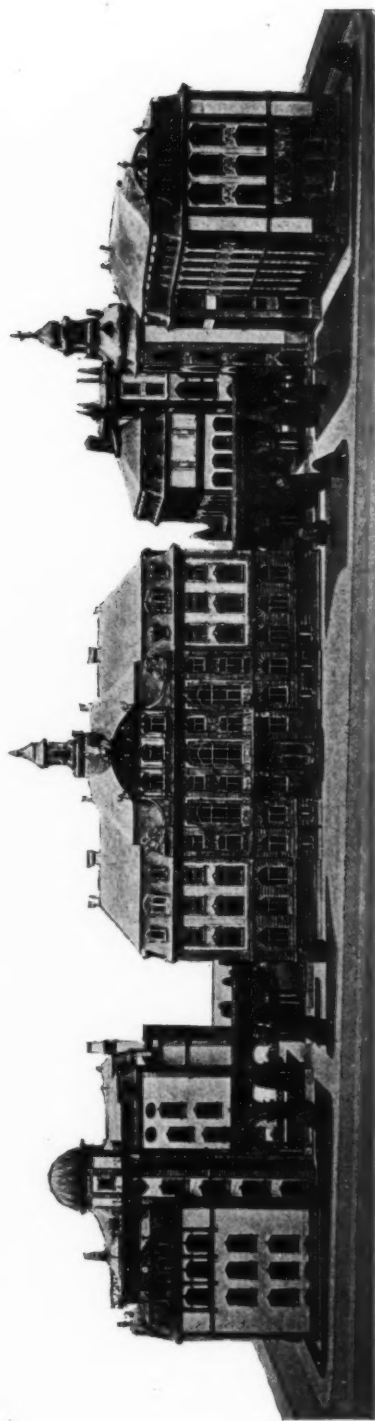
HE illustrations on this page and the following are of the new Senckenberg Museum of Natural History which has just been finished at Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, and the interior court of the building. In this court as the place of honor in the museum has been installed a skeleton of the great fossil herbivorous reptile,



THE SKELETON OF DIPLODOCUS

Mounted in the covered court of the Senckenberg Museum

Diplodocus, a gift from Mr. Morris K. Jesup. This specimen, which is sixty-one feet long and twelve feet high, was taken from the famous Bone Cabin Quarry, near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, the place from



THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, GERMANY

The Diplodocus given to the Museum by Mr. Jesup has been mounted in the court of the central structure. See page 98

which the American Museum has secured its extensive and almost unique series of remains of *Diplodocus*, *Brontosaurus* and other gigantic reptiles which flourished in the shallow lakes and marshes that characterized the eastern portion of a part of the Rocky Mountain region in Jurassic time, some eight millions of years ago. This is the first skeleton of its kind to be sent to Europe, and the gift is made in the hope that it may be instrumental in bringing the museums of both continents into closer relationships and that it may foster the kindly feeling now existing between the German and American peoples.

The Senckenberg Museum will be formally dedicated October 13 with elaborate ceremonies under the patronage of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. The American Museum will be represented on the occasion by Director Bumpus.

THE ROBLEY COLLECTIONS OF MAORI HEADS.



HE Department of Ethnology is particularly fortunate in having secured last May the remarkable and practically unique collection of tattooed heads of ancient Maoris which Major General G. Robley of the British Army spent many years in assembling at infinite pains and great expense in New Zealand and from other authentic sources. These heads, thirty five in number, illustrate all the different styles of the art of tattooing as practised among the Maoris prior to the year 1831. At that time the British government forbade further tattooing, because the high value set on the heads by souvenir hunters led to the commission of many murders. A full description of the series of heads and of the outfit of ancient tattooing tools received therewith is reserved for later publication.

MUSEUM NEWS NOTES.

THE great meteorite known as Ahnighito which Commander R. E. Peary, U. S. N., secured in the summer of 1897 on the shores of Cape York in northern Greenland was transferred in August from the position which it has occupied for about two years under the arch at the entrance to the Museum to its permanent abiding place in the Foyer.

The task of moving this $36\frac{1}{2}$ ton mass of iron to its present position with all the resources of the city at command and with plenty of time for the work has made us realize more than ever before the bravery and skill shown by Mr. Peary in bringing the meteorite away from its Arctic home. A thrilling account of Mr. Peary's expedition for the Saviksue or Cape York meteorites may be found in his book "Northward over the great Ice," and a brief notice of the three irons, Ahnighito, the Woman and the Dog, comprising the group may be found in the *AMERICAN MUSEUM JOURNAL* for January, 1905.

THE Gem Collection has received as a gift from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, a boulder of jade (nephrite) from New Zealand weighing 7,196 pounds. This is the largest single mass of this material which is known to be in existence.

THE Department of Mineralogy received in August a valuable gift of Brazilian gems and gem material from Mr. J. F. Freire Murta of Arassuahy, Minas Geraes, Brazil. The series consists of cut gems and unworked fragments illustrating the valued colors of tourmaline and beryl occurring in the state of Minas Geraes.

THE Seventh International Zoölogical Congress, which held its scientific sessions in Boston August 19 to 24, was the guest of the American Museum on Tuesday, August 27. At eleven o'clock the officers of the Museum met the members and delegates of the Congress in the Foyer and conducted them through the exhibition halls, pointing out the particular zoölogical treasures. Among these the collections of the departments of Vertebrate Palæontology and Invertebrate Zoölogy attracted the most attention. At one o'clock the members of the Congress were the guests of President Jesup at a luncheon which was served in the corner hall opening out of the Laubat Hall of Mexican Archæology. The afternoon was spent in visiting the laboratories and work rooms of the Museum where the "congressists" were particularly interested in the work being done in glass, wax and other materials in the preparation and mounting of groups and individual specimens. During the evening a reception was given in the building by the Trustees of the Museum and the Council of the New York Academy of Sciences, when the foreign and out-of-town delegates had an opportunity of meeting New Yorkers who are interested in science non-professionally.

An attractive feature of the reception was the series of exhibitions of stereopticon views illustrating recent field work of the Museum and associated institutions in the Fayoum Desert, East Africa, the Bahamas and elsewhere.

THE Department of Mammalogy has recently obtained the skins and complete skeletons of two specimens, a male and a female, of the extremely rare *Solenodon paradoxus* which were collected by Mr. A. H. Verrill in the island of Haiti during the early part of this year. The Solenodont, called the Agouta in Haiti, is a small insect-eating animal, rarely more than twenty inches in total length, with a long naked nose and a long scaly tail and strong claws. Heretofore it has been known in museums by a single skin and skull which are in St. Petersburg, and even the Cuban Solenodont, though more common, is found in but few collections. Another important recent accession in this department is the skeleton and skin of an adult Sea Otter, *Latax lutris nereis*, which was captured in the latter part of last July near Point Lobos, California. The skin is five feet two inches long from tip of nose to tip of tail, but the animal may have been longer than this when alive, since the skin has been stretched sidewise. The Sea Otter ranged formerly from the Bering Sea southward along both coasts of the Pacific Ocean. On the east coast its range extended to northern Lower California, but the animal has become nearly extinct on American shores, and a hunter considers himself well repaid for a year's search by the taking of a single fine specimen.

THE Japanese Room, which attracted much attention in the Japanese government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, has been recently opened to the public in the Southwest Hall (Hall No. 201) of the second floor of the Museum. The room is richly decorated in silk, carved native woods and lacquer to illustrate the adaptation of oriental materials and patterns to occidental uses. This exhibit has been presented to the Museum by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha through Baron Kaneko of Japan.

MR. FRANK CHAPMAN, Associate Curator of Mammology and Ornithology, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Figgins of the Department and Mr. Bruce Horsfal, the artist, visited the coast of South Carolina in May for the purpose of collecting material for the Egret group. Mr. Chap-

man made another expedition in June and July with the artist Mr. L. A. Fuertes to Saskatchewan for the wild water fowl of the Northwest and to the Canadian Rockies for Ptarmigan. The expeditions were eminently successful in procuring the skins, accessories, photographs and sketches needed for the groups, which form part of the series of Habitat Groups provided for by the North American Ornithology Fund.

MESSRS. WALTER GRANGER and George Olsen of the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology, returned July 4 from Egypt, where they had spent more than four months in active excavation and exploration in the Fayoum Desert. The objects of the expedition, which was under the immediate direction of Professor Osborn, were set forth in the AMERICAN MUSEUM JOURNAL for last February. The results were highly satisfactory, but a detailed notice of them is reserved for a later number of the JOURNAL, after the material shall have been received at the Museum.

LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEMBERS' COURSE.

THE first course of lectures for the season 1907-1908 to Members of the Museum and persons holding complimentary tickets given them by Members will be held in November and December. The lectures will be delivered on Thursday evenings at 8:15 o'clock and will be fully illustrated by stereopticon views. The programme will be announced this month in a special circular.

PUPILS' COURSE.

THE lectures to Public School children will be resumed in October. These lectures are open to the pupils of the public schools when accompanied by their teachers and to the children of Members of the Museum on the presentation of Membership tickets. Additional particulars of this course may be learned by addressing the Directors of the Museum.

PEOPLE'S COURSE.

Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A course of lectures illustrated with stereopticon views.

October 1.—DR. P. H. GOLDSMITH, "The Great Mexican Cornucopia."

October 8.—MRS. ALICE D. LE PLONGEON, "The Famous Ruins of Yucatan."

October 15.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM LIBBEY, "Cuba."

October 22.—MR. ORREL A. PARKER, "Porto Rico and Its People."

October 29.—MR. GEORGE DONALDSON, "The West Indies."

Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A course of three lectures by PROFESSOR SAMUEL C. SCHMUCKER illustrated with charts and specimens.

October 5.—"Crabs and Their Cousins."

October 12.—"Insect Changes."

October 19.—"A Family of Spinners (Spiders)."

October 26.—D. EVERETT LYON, Ph. D., "The Life Story of the Honey Bee."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Meetings of the New York Academy of Sciences and Affiliated Societies are held at the Museum from October to May, inclusive, as follows:

On Monday evenings, The New York Academy of Sciences:

First Mondays, Section of Geology and Mineralogy.

Second Mondays, Section of Biology.

Third Mondays, Section of Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry.

Fourth Mondays, Section of Anthropology and Psychology.

On Tuesday evenings, as announced:

The Linnæan Society, The New York Entomological Society and the Torrey Botanical Club.

On Wednesday evenings, as announced:

The New York Mineralogical Club.

On Friday evenings, as announced:

The New York Microscopical Society.

The programme of meetings of the respective organizations is published in the weekly "Bulletin" of the New York Academy of Sciences and sent to the members of the several societies. Members of the Museum on making request of the Director will be provided with the Bulletin as issued.

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The American Museum Journal

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Subscription, One Dollar per year. Fifteen Cents per copy.

A subscription to the JOURNAL is included in the membership fees of all classes of Members of the Museum.

Subscriptions should be addressed to The American Museum Journal, 30 Boylston St., Cambridge, Mass., or 77th St. and Central Park West, New York City.

Entered as second-class matter January 12, 1907, at the Post-office at Boston, Mass.
Act of Congress, July 16, 1894.

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E. W. Wheeler, *Printer, Cambridge, Mass.*